



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate
Principal Subject

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HISTORY

9769/52

Paper 5b Special Subject: The Crusades, 1095–1192

May/June 2011

2 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer Question 1 and **one** other question.

You are reminded of the need for analysis and critical evaluation in your answers to questions. You should also show, where appropriate, an awareness of links and comparisons between different countries and different periods.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.



Answer the following question.

Nominated topic: The preaching of, and responses to the call for, the First Crusade

- 1** Study all the following documents and answer all the questions which follow. In evaluating and commenting upon the documents, it is essential to set them alongside, and to make use of, your own contextual knowledge.

A *Alexius I appeals for help at the Council of Piacenza, March 1095.*

An embassy of the emperor of Constantinople came to the synod, and humbly begged the lord pope and all the faithful of Christ to send some help to him for the defence of the Holy Church against the pagans. For these pagans were then ravaging those parts, and had conquered almost all the lands up to the walls of Constantinople. The lord pope encouraged many to give this help. Indeed, Urban II asked them to promise, on oath, that they would go and bring faithful aid to the emperor to the best of their ability, with God's help.

Bernold of Constance, *Chronicon*.

B *A report of Urban II's speech at the Council of Clermont, 27 November 1095. The author, a French monk, was present at the council.*

Jerusalem is the navel of the world, a land fruitful above all others, like a second paradise of delights. The Redeemer of the human race made it famous by his birth, embellished it by his life, sanctified it by his passion, redeemed it by his death, left his seal upon it by his burial. This royal city, placed at the centre of the world, is now held captive by her enemies and is enslaved to pagan rites by a people which does not acknowledge God. So she asks and prays to be liberated and calls upon you unceasingly to come to her aid. It is, in fact, principally from you that she demands help, because, as we have already said, upon you above all other nations God has bestowed outstanding glory in arms. So take this road for the remission of your sins, assured of the unfading glory of the Kingdom of Heaven.

Robert of Rheims, *Historia Iherosolimitana*.

C *In the same report of the speech, Urban II offers further motivation for the Crusaders.*

May the stories of your ancestors move you and excite your souls to strength; the worth and greatness of King Charlemagne and Louis his son and of others of your kings, who destroyed the kingdom of the pagans and extended into them the boundaries of Holy Church. Let no possession keep you back, no care for domestic affairs, for this land you inhabit is everywhere shut in by the sea, is surrounded by ranges of mountains and is overcrowded by your numbers; it does not overflow with copious wealth and scarcely furnishes food for its own farmers alone. This is why you devour and fight one another, make war and even kill one another as you exchange blows. Take the road to the Holy Sepulchre, rescue that land from a dreadful race and rule over it yourselves, for the land that, as scripture says, floweth with milk and honey was given by God as a possession to the children of Israel.

Robert of Rheims, *Historia Iherosolimitana*.

D *A report of conditions in northern France before the First Crusade.*

It was easy to persuade the western Franks to leave their farms. For Gaul had been afflicted for some years, sometimes by civil war, sometimes by famine, sometimes by an excessive death-rate. Finally a plague had terrified the people to the point at which they despaired of life. Of other nations or persons not covered by the papal edict, some confessed that they had been summoned to go to the Promised Land by certain prophets recently arisen among them or by signs in the heavens and revelations; others that they had been compelled to take such vows by all kinds of personal disadvantages. In fact many of them were burdened on the journey with wives and children and all their domestic goods.

Ekkehard of Aura, *Hierosolymitana*.

E *A modern historian considers the motivation of the First Crusaders.*

When juxtaposed with this rich mosaic of evidence for pious motivation, the once-fashionable myth that the crusaders were self-serving, disinherited, land-hungry younger sons must be discarded. Crusading was indeed an activity that could bring spiritual and material rewards, but it was in the first instance both intimidating and extremely costly. Devotion inspired Europe to crusade, and on the road to Jerusalem the First Crusaders proved time and again that their most powerful weapon was a shared sense of purpose and an indestructible spiritual resolution.

Thomas Asbridge, *The First Crusade – A New History*, 2004.

- (a) How far are the reasons given in Document C for people to go on the First Crusade corroborated by Document D? [10]
- (b) How convincing is the evidence provided by this set of documents for the view that the First Crusaders were motivated predominantly by greed? [20]

In making your evaluation, you should refer to contextual knowledge as well as to all the documents in this set (A–E). [20]

Answer one of the following questions. *Where appropriate, your essay should make use of any relevant documents you have studied as well as contextual knowledge.*

- 2 Who was more to blame for the failure of the Second Crusade: Louis VII or the Emperor Manuel Comnenus? [30]
- 3 How much responsibility for the Frankish defeat at Hattin in 1187 lies with King Guy of Jerusalem? [30]
- 4 How far should the failure of the Third Crusade be attributed to poor leadership? [30]

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Copyright Acknowledgements:

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Question 1 Document E © Thomas Asbridge; *The First Crusade; A New History*; The Free Press; 2004.

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